

Sean Michael Humphries; Matthew Ryan Lott; Sara Elizabeth Norris; Alison Marie Oldaker; Lakesha Laquia Patterson; Jennifer Dawn Pickens; Justin Randall Qualls; Christopher Lyn Ritter; Carrie Beth Roach; Tabatha Ann Robertson; Felicia Lynn Frazier; Kellan Ann Hanson; Justin Lynn Jones; Lindsay Carol Lockes; April Chalice Pickens; Britney Nicole Rose; Adam Dwayne Shambeau; Christopher John Stricklin; Mallory Brooke Tucker; Miranda Lee Weeks; Allison Renee White; Natalie Brooke White; Zachary Michael Yarbrough; Ann Hark; Robbin Leora Acker; Magan Devena Alexander; Brandon Ray Brown; Glynnis Michelle Gerstenkof; Nathan Allen Haynes; Brenda Nicole Spence; Holly Renee Spencer; Ashley Brooke Terry; Mary Elizabeth Wiley; Jana Michelle Henry; Jennifer Crystal Merryman; Kimberly Denise Moore; Mary Beth Pickens; Christina Jewel Rootes; Amber Lynn Starnes; Whitney Michelle Tennyson; Maria Danielle Wiley; Megann Jean Wright; Matthew Raymond Robinson; James Justin Roy; Daniel Ray Russell; David Lawrence Russell; Stefanie Annette Spence; Cory Alan Tucker; Elizabeth Arianne Turner; Mitzi Lynn Williams; Rhianna C. Axley; Jessica Renne Curtis and Rebecca Adeline Davis.

Adamsville High School Principal Brian Jackson and Assistant Principals Mike Kimmon and Greta Bachuss should be proud of the accomplishments of their students and directors. I know that many parents are involved in the band boosters association and I am very appreciative for their hard work as well.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the Adamsville Junior/High School band represented the town of Adamsville to the best of their ability and was rewarded with so many honors. I wish this team the best of luck in all their future endeavors.

U.S. EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, this election year, time and time again, on the campaign trail, in the halls of Congress, and out in neighborhood communities, the subject of education spending is high on the minds of many. While many individuals and groups call out for more and more federal spending, they perhaps do not realize that government spending on education (at all levels) has increased more than six-fold in the past 25 years. The United States spent twice as much on education as it did on national defense in 1998. Those who clamor for better education through increased spending should look at the vast expenditure increases we've made in the last quarter century and consider whether the improvements made have lived up to the dollars spent.

In July 1974, I entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD remarks concerning my extensive study of U.S. education expenditure at the time. Now a quarter of a century later, I am including some updated facts on U.S. education spending.

EXPENDITURES ON U.S. EDUCATION

Education is still the largest occupational group in America. In 1998 there were nearly 6

million Americans employed as teachers in levels K through college. Nearly 1 in 5 of the world's teachers is an American teacher.

Education expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools have increased by leaps and bounds since the end of World War II. The following figures show expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools on a per student basis based on fall enrollment (all figures in constant 1998–99 dollars).

1947–48	\$1,119
1957–58	1,793
1967–68	2,963
1977–78	4,404
1987–88	5,577
1997–98	16,275

¹ Estimated.

Likewise, per student expenditures of all institutions of higher education and degree-granting institutions have gone up dramatically since the end of World War II. The following figures show educational and general expenditures per student in fall enrollment (all figures in constant 1995–96 dollars).

1947–48	\$3,946
1957–58	6,078
1967–68	8,444
1977–78	7,925
1985–96	10,583

¹ Estimated.

1. Total U.S. expenditure on education (federal, state, local, and private) in 1998, at all levels, was \$618.6 billion. This is twice as much as the amount spent for national defense, \$310.3 billion in 1998. This is compared to \$98 billion spent in 1974 on all levels of education.

2. Total public expenditure (federal, state, and local) in 1998 was \$429.2 billion. Total private spending was \$189.4 billion, or about 30.6% of the total education expenditure. Total public expenditure in 1974 amounted to \$79 billion.

3. In 1998, \$371.9 billion was spent on elementary and secondary schools. Of that, private expenditures amounted to \$36.4 billion, or 9.8%. Back in 1974, \$61.6 billion was spent on elementary and secondary schools, both at the public and private level.

4. In 1998, \$246.7 billion was spent on higher education. Of that, private expenditures amounted to 62%. In 1974, I found that \$34.7 billion was spent on higher education and of this amount \$23 billion was public and \$11.7 billion was private.

5. Of the total public funds spent on education in 1998, \$52.3 billion were appropriated at the federal level, \$222.6 billion at the state level, and \$154.3 billion at the local level. \$189.4 billion was spent at the private level in 1998.

6. The U.S. has spent 7.3% of its GDP on education since 1991.

7. In 1998, the U.S. spent a total of \$2,287 per capita on all levels of education. By comparison, in 1970, the U.S. spent an average of \$308 per capita on total U.S. education expenditures.

8. According to 1994 UNESCO figures, European nations averaged \$982 per capita in education outlays. The U.S. spent twice that per capita in 1994 at \$2,286.

9. Also according to 1994 UNESCO figures, the United States budget for education in 1994 was \$481.7 billion. This is nearly equal to the total budget for education in all of Europe, \$492.6 billion. Additionally, the U.S. is host

country to 30% of the foreign students seeking an education outside of their home country.

10. Although education spending represents a small part of the federal budget, education is still the single largest item in state and local budgets. Education accounts for 12.4% of state expenditures and 36.8% of local expenditures.

Looking back historically over the past few decades:

In 1978, federal education spending was \$14.6 billion, state education spending was \$51.1 billion, and local education spending was \$39.1 billion. Private educational expenditures were \$35.6 billion. The total U.S. education spending at all levels was \$140.4 billion.

In 1988, federal education spending was \$26.7 billion, state education spending was \$121.3, and local education spending was \$79.3 billion. Private educational expenditures were \$86.1 billion. The total U.S. education spending at all levels was \$313.4 billion.

In 1998, federal education spending was \$22.6 billion, state education spending was \$222.6 billion, and local education spending was \$154.3 billion. Private educational expenditures were \$189.4 billion. The total U.S. education spending at all levels was \$618.6 billion.

It is important to ask ourselves then, while education expenditures have been steadily increasing, has the quality of education also been rising in tandem? Are students and parents getting more for their money, as they should be? Our children deserve the best possible education that we can give them, either public or private. Before we dedicate even more resources to federal education spending, we should investigate whether throwing more money into a deep well is the best path to follow for our nation's school children.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES CANADY

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend and colleague, CHARLES CANADY of Florida. I have had the good fortune to serve with CHARLES CANADY on the Committee on the Judiciary. In his capacity as Chairman of the Constitution subcommittee, as in all his professional roles, he had served with honesty, dedication, and integrity. Therefore, I know I echo the sentiments of our colleagues, both on the Judiciary Committee and throughout the House, when I say that we will miss our friend, CHARLES CANADY.

CHARLES CANADY has served as a tireless advocate for the people of Florida's 12th Congressional District. At the same time, he has fought on behalf of all Americans to bring morality and common-sense to the laws governing our great nation. Even when issues as controversial as partial birth abortion came up, he stuck by his principles. When the country was divided during the impeachment nearly two years ago, he stood firmly behind the rule of law.

One of CHARLES CANADY's guiding principles is that government should not divide its citizens, but unite them. It should not place